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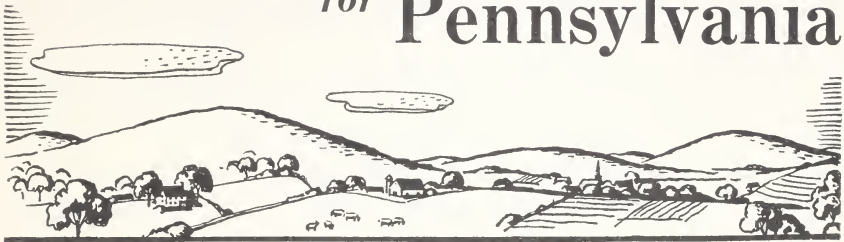
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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM *for* Pennsylvania



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Pennsylvania who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The commercial vegetable counties are Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State Extension Forester, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Pennsylvania farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Pennsylvania may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of 1½ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. The trees must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State Extension Forester, approves the selection.

PLANTING PROTECTIVE SHRUBS

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting or transplanting at the rate per acre of at least 1,500 shrubs of a variety which is helpful to wildlife, which is recommended by the local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and which is approved by the county committee.

Fifteen hundred shrubs planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the farmer does not present to the county committee a certification signed by a local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission to the effect that the practice has been carried out in accordance with good wildlife-management principles.

The farmer should obtain the advice of his local Pennsylvania Game Commission game protector before performing this practice.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes cutting or girdling wood trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State Extension Forester before performing this practice.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

Operators must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, 2 pounds of white or ladino clover seed, and 6 pounds of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 18 pounds of seed; (2) at least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell pasture mixture; or (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell hay pasture mixture. All or part of the grass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF ALFALFA

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa. One of the following shall be used:

- (1) At least 12 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed sown alone.

- (2) A mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds of grass seed. The grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF CLOVER

Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 6 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed; (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover and at least 4 pounds of timothy in a mixture containing at least 16 pounds; or (3) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed and at least 2 pounds of alfalfa seed in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed. All or part of the timothy or any other grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the green manure crop is grown in an orchard and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1940, (2) at least 15 pounds of crimson clover not later than August 15, 1940, or (3) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of these not later than August 15, 1940. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop. Wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for vetch.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS OR SWEET CLOVER

Practice No. 10—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 20 pounds per acre of annual ryegrass not later than September 15, 1940, or at least 15 pounds per acre of sweet clover not later than August 15, 1940. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 11—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard land or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. Payment will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops and the mulching material are to be left on the land.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 12—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting and maintenance of cropland having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of approximately the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where available, advice concerning the proper way to carry out this practice should be obtained in advance from the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

CONTOUR FURROWING NONCROP, OPEN PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 13—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be performed in the following manner:

- (1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every 2 feet of vertical drop.
- (2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each pair of 50-foot furrows there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6-foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be left directly above the 50-foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where available, advice concerning the proper way to carry out this practice should be obtained in advance from the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

TERRACING

Practice No. 14—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 15—Rate of Payment:

In Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4 for each—

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

In other counties of the State:

\$3 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

The application to cropland or pasture land of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material per acre, or the application to orchards of any amount of liming material.

Standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell is ground limestone or oystershell which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 15A—Rate of Payment:

In Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

In other counties of the State:

\$3 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In order for payment to be allowed for this practice, the farmer must use at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material per acre on cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 16—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of (1) at least 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter cover crops, or green manure crops in orchards or in connection with the seeding of any of these crops, or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to established permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 16A—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application to established permanent pasture or to new pasture seedings after the nurse crop is harvested of at least 125 pounds per acre of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cannot be used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 17—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application of at least 12 pounds per acre of available potash to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding in 1940 of any of these crops.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract also 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set, subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.

In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for

any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set for each farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A **deduction** of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the other than type 41 tobacco allotment.

A **payment** of 0.6 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the type 41 tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS IN COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE COUNTIES

[Applies only to vegetable counties listed on first page]

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Pennsylvania to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

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Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

JAMES E. WALKER,
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GRAYBILL G. MINNICH,
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